1:Hodge E-5 1907,1910 Southeast Salish
Nespelem (Nespelim)

000 **Nescambioûit.** See *Ascambuit.*

Nescopeck. A mixed Iroquois, Shawnee, and Delaware village formerly at the mouth of Nescopeck r., in Luzerne co., Pa., where a town of the same name now stands. It had been abandoned by 1779. (J. N. B. H.)

Neshamini. A Delaware tribe or band formerly living on Neshaminy cr., Bucks co., Pa.

Neshamani.—Clay quoted by Day, Penn., 495, 1843. **Neshaminas.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 127, 1816. **Ne-sham-i-ens.**—Macauley, N. Y., II, 166, 1829. **Neshaminies.**—Proud, Penn., II, 294, 1798. **Nishaminee.**—Sanford, U. S., cxlvii, 1819.

Neshannock. A white-fleshed variety of potato; from the name of the place in Pennsylvania, where it was first produced. *Neshannock*, the name of a village and stream in Mercer co., comes from a word in the Delaware dialect of Algonquian, signifying 'place of two rivers', from *nisha* 'two', *-hanne* 'flowing stream', *-ock* locative suffix. (A. F. C.)

Neshaset (*Nx'c'asath*). A sept of the Seshart, a Nootka tribe.—Boas in 6th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 32, 1890.

Neshaw. A local word for eel in Massachusetts. Trumbull (Natick Dict., 80, 1903) says: "The name of 'neshaw eel' is yet retained by the fishermen of Marthas Vineyard and perhaps elsewhere in Massachusetts for the silver eel (*Murena argentea*)." The derivation is from Narragansett *neeshaúog* 'eels', literally 'pairers,' from *nees* 'two', *auog* 'they go to'. This Algonquian name, Trumbull thinks, may have belonged originally to the lamprey. (A. F. C.)

Nesheptanga. An ancient ruined pueblo situated in Jeditoh valley, in the Hopi country, N. E. Arizona. It seemingly was one of the group of villages built and occupied by the Kawaika people, who were of Keresan stock from the Rio Grande. It was first described, but not named, by V. Mindeleff in 1885 as a ruin between the Bat House (Chakpahu) and the Horn House (Kokopnyama), and was partially excavated by Dr Walter Hough for the National Museum in 1901. See Mindeleff in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 50–51, 1891; Fewkes in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 590, 1898; Hough in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1901, 333 et seq., 1903.

Nesheptanga.—Hough, op. cit., pl. 82.

Neshta. An extinct subgens of the Wazhazhe gens of the Ponca.

Nesta.—Dorsey in 15th Rep. B. A. E., 229, 1897 (c=sh).

Nesietsha. A Naskotin village at the confluence of Blackwater and Fraser rs., Brit. Col.

Black Water.—Morice, Notes on W. Dénés, 24, 1892. **Nesietsah.**—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 109, 1892.

Nesikeep ('little deep hollow or cut', according to Teit; 'destroyed', referring to the incidents of a story, according to Hill-Tout). A village belonging to the Upper Fraser band of Ntlakyapamuk, on the w. side of Fraser r., 38 m. above Lytton, Brit. Col. Pop. 12 in 1901, the last time the name was officially reported. Dawson gives this as a Lillooet town. 000

N'cik'y't.—Hill-Tout in Rep. Ethnol. Surv. Can., 4, 1899. **Nesikeep.**—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 146, 1901. **Nes-i-kip.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., sec. II, 44, 1891. **Nesykep.**—Can. Ind. Aff. 1892, 212, 1893. **Nisecap.**—Ibid., 78, 1878. **Nsx'qip.**—Teit in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 172, 1900.

Neskallek. A Natsotin village on Babine lake, Brit. Col.

Nsx'qilisk.—Morice in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., x, 109, 1892.

Nespelim. A Salish tribe on a creek of same name, a N. tributary of Columbia r., about 40 m. above Ft Okinakane, Wash. Ross speaks of them as one of the Okinagan tribes, while Winans classes them as part of the Sanpoil. The latter two together numbered 653 on Colville res., Wash., in 1906. 101 [161]

In-as-petoum.—Ross, Fur Hunters, I, 185, 1855. **In-spellum.**—Ross, Adventures, 290, 1849. **Nepeelum.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 253, 1877. **Nespeetums.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 525, 1878. **Nes-peelum.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 22, 1870. **Nespelim.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1901, pt. I, 702, 1902. **Nespilim.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., pl. 88, 1896. **Sis-spee-lish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855.

Nesquehonite. A variety of magnesium carbonate, from *Nesquehoning*, the place in Pennsylvania where it was found, and *-ite*, representing the Greek ιτος. Nesquehoning, the name of a stream and village in Carbon co., signifies, in the Delaware dialect of Algonquian, 'at the black deer lick,' from *nisque* 'black', *mahoni* 'deer lick,' *-ing* locative suffix. (A. F. C.) 000

Nestucca. A branch of the Tillamook, formerly living on and near Nestugga r., N. W. Oreg., now on the Grande Ronde and Siletz res. Their popular name is derived from that of their country; their own name is Stagá'ush ('people of Staga'). Pop. 46 in 1881. They are no longer separately enumerated.

Apáfan.—Gatschet, Kalapuya MS., B. A. E., 30 (Atfalati name for the Oregon Salish; perhaps from *tchápifan*, 'on the coast'). **Nes-tú'-kin-ne' ʒánsl.**—Dorsey, MS. Tutu vocab., 1884 (Tututunne name). **Nes-tik'-e-ne' ʒunné.**—Dorsey, Naltunnetunne MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Naltunnetunne name). **Nestaekee.**—Condon in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1863, 83, 1864. **Nestecklies.**—Palmer in H. R. Ex. Doc. 93, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 111, 1856. **Nestucalipa.**—Keane in Stanford Compend., 525, 1878. **Nestucala.**—H. R. Rep. 98, 42d Cong., 3d sess., 374, 1873. **Nestucca.**—Huntington in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1867, 71, 1868. **Nestucka.**—Ibid., 62. **Nestuckah.**—Victor in Overland Mo., VII, 346, 1871. **Nestuckers.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 221, 1861. **Nestuckias.**—Taylor in Sen. Ex. Doc. 4, 40th Cong., spec. sess., 26, 1867. **Nextucas.**—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 525, 1878. **Nestucca.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 74, 1874. **Nes Tucca.**—Ibid., 412, 1872. **Nestucca.**—Ibid., 346, 1875. **Nikaas.**—Framboise (1835) quoted by Gairdner in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 255, 1841 (probably identical). **Nikas.**—Duflot de Mofras, Expl., II, 235, 1844 (probably identical). **Nistoki Ampafa amin.**—Gatschet, Lakmiut MS., B. A. E., 105 (Lakmiut name). **Shíhalta.**—Gatschet, Shasta vocab., B. A. E., 1877 (Yreka [Kikatsik] name). **Si ni'-ti-H.**—Dorsey, Coquille MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 ('flatheads': Coquille name). **Stagá'ush.**—Boas, Inf'n, 1906. **Tágahash.**—Gatschet, Nestucca MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (own name). **Teqe'-k'qá.**—Dorsey, Alsea MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Alsea name).

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Southern Okanogan
(Okinagan)

000 where are still the remains of a town. It is possible that White's branch was also called Okalusa in Romans' time. This writer represents the Black Water warriors as predatory in their habits, often making inroads into the territory of the Creeks. In 1831 the Black Water people numbered 78.—Halbert in Pub. Miss. Hist. Soc., III, 367–368, 1900; VI, 420, 1902.

Black Water.—Jefferys, French Dom., I, 165, 1761. **Oaka Lossa.**—Romans, Florida, map, 1775. **Ocse Lossaas.**—Jefferys, French Dom., I, 164, 1761. **Oka Lossa.**—Romans, Florida, 310, 1775. **Okaussaa.**—Lattré, Map U. S., 1784. **Oke Lossa.**—Pub. Miss. Hist. Soc., VI, 420, 1902 (misquotation of d'Anville). **Oké Lossaa.**—d'Anville's map in Hamilton, Colonial Mobile, 158, 1897. **Ocsé-Lossaas.**—Du Pratz, La., II, 241, 1758.

Okanagan Lake. The local name for a body of Okinagan on the W. shore of Okanagan lake in S. W. British Columbia; pop. 37 in 1901, the last time the name appears.

Kelowna.—Can. Ind. Aff., pt. II, 166, 1901.

Okapeola. A former Choctaw village probably in the present Newton co., Miss.—Romans, Florida, map, 1775.

Okatalaya (*Oka-talaia*, 'spreading water'). One of the Choctaw Sixtowns which controlled a large extent of territory in the present Jasper and Smith cos., Miss., but centered on Oka Talaia cr.—Halbert in Pub. Ala. Hist. Soc., Misc. Coll., I, 383, 1901.

Okawasiku ('coot'). A subphratry or gens of the Menominee.—Hoffman in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 42, 1896.

Okchayi. A former Upper Creek town on Oktchayi cr., a W. tributary of Tallapoosa r., 3 m. below Kailaidshi, in Coosa co., Ala. Its inhabitants were of Alibamu origin, as were also those of Okchayudshi. Milfort gives a tradition concerning their migration. Another Creek settlement of the same name was situated on the E. bank of Tombigbee r., at the ford of the trail to the Creek Nation, which was in a bend of the stream a few miles below Sukanatchi junction, probably in Sumter co., Ala. This was probably the mother town of the other Okchayi and of Okchayudshi. (A. S. G.)

Hoch-chaie.—Hawkins (1799), Sketch, 37, 1848. **Hoctchaoe.**—Hawkins (1813) in Am. State Pap., Ind. Aff., I, 852, 1832. **Oakchoy.**—Sen. Ex. Doc. 425, 24th Cong., 1st sess., 202, 1836. **Oakchoie.**—Pickett, Hist. Ala., II, 341, 1851. **Oakchoya.**—Swan (1289) in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, V, 262, 1856. **Oakgoes.**—Galphin (1787) in Am. State Pap., Ind. Aff., I, 32, 1832. **Oakjoya.**—Blount (1792), ibid., 270. **Ocche.**—Jefferys, French Dom. Am., I, 124, map, 1761. **Occhoy.**—Romans, Florida, 327, 1775. **Ocka.**—Alcedo, Dic. Geog., III, 261, 1788. **Ocka.**—Jefferys, Am. Atlas, map 5, 1776. **Ockhoya.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 80, 1854. **Ok-chai.**—Adair, Am. Inds., 257, 273, 1775. **Okchoya.**—Romans, Florida, 90, 1775. **Oke-chey-atte.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, I, 266, 1851. **Okshoya.**—Carroll, Hist. Coll. S. C., I, 120, 1836. **Ockchaoe.**—Schermerhorn (1812) in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d s., II, 18, 1814. **Oriellos.**—Milfort, Mémoire, 266, 1802. **Oseillos.**—Pickett, Hist. Ala., I, 86, 1851.

Okchayi. A town of the Creek Nation, on Canadian r., near Hillabi, Okla. 000

Otchéyi.—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., II, 136, 1888.

Okchayudshi ('little Okchayi'). A former small Upper Creek town in the present Elmore co., Ala., on the E. bank of Coosa r., between Odshiapofa (Little Talassee) and Tuskegee. The village was removed to the E. side of Tallapoosa r. on account of Chickasaw raids.

Hoch-chaie-o-che.—Hawkins (1799), Sketch, 37, 1848. **Hochchaioache.**—Hawkins (1813) in Am. State Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 854, 1832. **Little Oakchoy.**—Creek paper (1836) in H. R. Rep. 27, 31st Cong., 2d sess., 122, 1851. **Little Oakjoya.**—U. S. Ind. Treat. (1797), 68, 1837. **Oakchoiooche.**—Pickett, Hist. Ala., II, 267, 1851. **Otchayi'dshi.**—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 141, 1884.

Oke. The principal village of the Ehatisaht (q. v.), on Esperanza inlet, W. coast of Vancouver id., Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff., 264, 1902.

Okechamne. A former Moquelumnan group on Merced r., central Cal.

Ochekhamni.—Kroeber in Am. Anthrop., VIII, 656, 1906. **Okechumne.**—Wessells (1853) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 30, 1857.

Okehumpkee (probably 'lonely water'). A former Seminole town 30 m. S. W. from Volusia, and N. E. of Dade's battle ground, Volusia co., Fla. Mikanopy was chief in 1823, between which date and 1836 it was abandoned.

Oakhumpky.—Gadsden (1836) in H. R. Doc. 78, 25th Cong., 2d sess., 407, 1838. **Okehumky.**—Scott's map, ibid., 406–9. **Okehumpkee.**—H. R. Doc. 74, 19th Cong., 1st sess., 27, 1826.

Okete. The Yurok name of Big lagoon on the N. W. coast of Cal., 10 m. N. of Trinidad, as well as of the largest of the several Yurok villages thereon. (A. L. K.)

Okhatatalaya (*Okhata-talaia*, 'spreading pond'). A former Choctaw town in the westernmost part of the present Newton co., Miss. It was named from a pond several acres in extent, near the center of the town, which was a great resort for wild fowl.—Brown in Pub. Miss. Hist. Soc., VI, 445, 1902.

Okfiliss (*O-ki'-fi-ss*). An extinct Creek clan.—Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 155, 1884.

Okinagan (etymology doubtful). A name originally applied to the confluence of Similkameen and Okanogan rs., but extended first to include a small band and afterward to a large and important division of the Salishan family. They formerly inhabited the W. side of Okanogan r., Wash., from Old Ft Okanogan to the Canadian border, and in British Columbia the shores of Okanagan lake and the surrounding country. Later they displaced an Athapascan tribe from the valley of the Similkameen. In 1906 there were 527 Okinagan on Colville res., Wash., and 824 under the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, British Columbia; total, 1,351. Gibbs in 1855 gave the following list of Okinagan bands on Okanogan r.: Tkwuratum, Ko- 101 [161]

1: Hodge E-5 1907,1910 Southeast Salish
Sanpoil

000 **San Pascual.** A former pueblo of the Piro on the R. bank of the Rio Grande, opposite the present San Antonio village (which occupies the site of Senecú), Socorro co., N. Mex. Shea (Cath. Miss., 82, 1855) states that a mission existed there and that it was destroyed during the rebellion of 1680. According to Bandelier, however, the village in all probability was abandoned about 1675, since Senecú, on the opposite side of the river, was destroyed early in that year by the Apache. Consult Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 250, 1892. See also *Piro*.

San Pascual. A former Yuma rancheria on Gila r., Ariz., 16 to 20 leagues above its mouth, visited by Anza and Font in 1775.—Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 392, 1889.

San Pascual. A village of the Gidanemuk, a branch of the Serranos of S. California, visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776.

San Pasqual.—Garcés, Diary, 273, 1900.

San Pedro (Saint Peter). A Yuma rancheria on the Rio Gila in Arizona, 3 leagues above its junction with the Colorado. It was visited by Father Eusebio Kino in 1699.

S. Pedro.—Kino, map (1701), in Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 360, 1889 (see p. 359). S. Petrus.—Kino, map (1702), in Stöcklein, Neue Welt-Bott, 74, 1726. St Peter.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., I, map, 1759 (located where San Pablo should be).

San Pedro. A Mohave rancheria, visited and so named by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1776; situated on or near the W. bank of the Rio Colorado, lat. 35° 01′, about 8 m. N. W. of Needles, S. E. Cal.—Garcés, Diary (1776), 234, 416, 1900.

San Pedro de los Jamajabs.—Garcés, op. cit.

San Pedro. A Timucua mission on the present Cumberland id., Fla., named in 1688 in an address from the chiefs of the tribe to the King of Spain, a translation of which appears in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 497, 1880.

San Pedro. A rancheria of the Tejas (Hainai), on a stream of the same name, at which the Franciscan mission of San Francisco de los Tejas (q.v.) was founded in 1690. It contained 80 men in 1782 (Bancroft, No. Mex. States, I, 665, 1886). See *Nabedache*.

San Pedro. One of the principal settlements of the Mayo, situated in S. Sonora, Mexico.—Hrdlička in Am. Anthr., VI, 58, 1904.

San Pedro Guazave. A former settlement of the Guazave (Vacoregue) on the R. bank of Rio Sinaloa, about lat. 25° 40′, N. W. Sinaloa, Mexico.

Guazave.—Orozco y Berra, Geog., map, 1864. San Pedro Guazave.—Ibid., 322.

San Pedro Martire (Saint Peter the Martyr). A Dominican mission, founded May 28, 1794, by Father Pallas, about 40 m. N. of Santo Tomás mission, lat. 31° 50′, Lower California.

San Pedro Martyr.—Taylor in Browne, Rec. Pac. Slope, app., 50, 1868.

San Pedro y San Pablo (Saint Peter and Saint Paul). A mission established by Fray Francisco Garcés in 1780 among the Yuma on the W. bank of Colorado r., near the site of modern Fort Defiance (Pilot Knob), 8 or 10 m. below Yuma, in extreme S. E. California. On July 17–19, 1781, the mission was sacked and burned by the natives, about 50 Spaniards, including Garcés, three other friars, and Capt. Rivera y Moncada were killed, and the women and children made captives. See *Concepción, Missions, San Pablo*. 000

Bisuñer.—Coues, Garcés Diary, 21, 1900. San Pedro-Pablo.—Taylor in Browne, Rec. Pac. Slope, app., 51, 1868. San Pedro y San Pablo.—Arricivita, Crón. Seraf., 504-511, 529, 1792; Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 397, 1889; Coues, cited above. San Pedro y San Pablo de Bisuñer.—Coues, Garcés Diary, 19, 1900.

San Pedro y San Pablo. A Cochimi settlement and visita in 1745, situated 8 leagues N. of the parent mission of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, lat. 27°, Lower California.

San Pedro and San Pablo.—Venegas, Hist. Cal., II, 198, 1759.

Sanpet. A body of Ute formerly occupying San Pete valley and Sevier r., central Utah. Powell found 36 on the Uinta res., Utah, in 1873, although they are said to have numbered 500 in 1865. They are now included under the collective name of Uinta Ute. (H. W. H.)

Land Pitches.—Farnham, Travels, 56, 1843. Sampetches.—De Smet, Letters, 37, 1843. Sanpitches.—Prichard, Phys. Hist. Man., V, 420, 1847. Sampichya.—Burton, City of Saints, 578, 1861. Sampuches.—Collins in Ind. Aff. Rep., 125, 1861. San-Petes.—Humphreys in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1859, 361, 1860. Sanpiche Utahs.—Wilson (1849) in Cal. Mess. and Corresp., 186, 1850. San Pitch.—Correll (1856) in H. R. Ex. Doc. 29, 37th Cong., 2d sess., 27, 1862. San Pitches.—Cooley in Ind. Aff. Rep., 18, 1865. Sanpits.—Gebow, Shoshonay Vocab., 5, 1868 (Shoshoni name). Sanpiche Utahs.—Wilson in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1849, 67, 1850.

Sanpoil. A body of Salish on Sans Poil r. and on the Columbia below Big bend, Wash. Gibbs classed them as one of the 8 bands of Spokan and also as one of the 6 bands of Okinagan, they being claimed by both tribes. In 1906 they were reported to number 324, on the Colville res., but in 1909 their population was given as only 178, the disparity being attributed to duplication in previous counts. No treaty was ever made with these Indians for their lands, the Government taking possession of their country except such portions as have been set apart by Executive order for their occupancy. 101 161 728

Gingpolls.—De Smet, Letters, 220, 1843. Nai-ei'-nina.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 733, 1896 (Yakima name). Ne-high-e-nim-me.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 417, 1856. Nihighenimme.—Lewis and Clark Exped., II, 475, 1814. Nihighenime.—Kelley, Oregon, 68, 1830. Ipelig.—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 723, 1896 (Yakima name). Lizpellish.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 200, map 1854. N'peskoie.—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1856. N'peh-le.—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 429, 1854. N'peskie.—Gibbs, op. cit., 412. San Poels.—Shanks in Sen. Misc. Doc. 32, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 3, 1874. Sanpoil.—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1901, 709, 1902. Sanpolla.—

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Lakes (Senijextee)

000 the Apaches surprised the pueblo of Senecú, killed its missionary, Fray Alonzo Gil de Avila, and slaughtered so many of the inhabitants of all ages and both sexes that the survivors fled in dismay to Socorro, and the pueblo remained forever deserted." Not to be confounded with the Senecu (see *Senecu del Sur*) below El Paso, in Chihuahua, which was settled about 1680 by fugitive Piro and Tigua from New Mexico, some of them being from the older Senecu. See also *Piros; Pueblos.* (F. W. H.)

Senecu.—Davis, Span. Conq. N. Mex., 310, 1869. **Ranecuey.**—New Mex. Doc. quoted by Bancroft, Ariz. and N. Mex., 171, 1889 (identical?). **San Antonio de Senecu.**—Benavides, Memorial, 19, 1630. **Sant Antonio de Senecu.**—Bisaccioni, Atlas, XII, 61, 1667. **S. Antoine de Senecu.**—De l'Isle, Map Am. Sept., 1700. **S. Antonio.**—D'Anville, Map N. A., Bolton's ed., 1752. **S. Antonio de Senecu.**—Crepy, Map Amér. Sept., 1783 (?). **S. Antonio de Senecu.**—Brion de la Tour, Map l'Amér., 1779. **S. Antonio de Senecú.**—Jefferys, Am. Atlas, map 5, 1776. **S. Antonio de Senecu.**—De l'Isle, Carte Mexique et Floride, 1703. **Senecu.**—Davis, El Gringo, 122, 1857. **Séneo.**—Doc. of 17th cent. quoted by Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 251, 1892. **Senecu.**—Columbus Mem. Vol., 156, 1893 (misprint). **Senecu.**—Benavides, Memorial, 14, 1630. **St. Antonio.**—Shea, Cath. Miss., 80, 1855. **S. Antony.**—Kitchin, Map N. A., 1787. **Zen-eú.**—Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 247, 1892 (Senecú, or). **Zenneen.**—Solís Miranda (1676) quoted by Bandelier, ibid., III, 131, 1890.

Senecu del Sur (Span.: 'Senecu of the South'). A pueblo on the S. E. bank of the Rio Grande, a few miles below El Paso, in Chihuahua, Mexico, inhabited by the last remnant of the Piro and Tigua who escaped from Senecu, N. Mex., during an Apache outbreak in 1675, or who were taken there from Isleta, Socorro, and Alamillo by Gov. Otermin on his retreat from Santa Fé during the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The mission of San Antonio was established there in 1682. The natives have practically lost their language and are almost completely "Mexicanized." (F. W. H.)

Cinecú.—Escudero, Not. Nuevo-Méx., 14, 1849. **Ienecu.**—Siguenza (1691-95) quoted by Buschmann, Neu-Mexico, 264, 1858. **Jenecu.**—Buschmann, ibid., 249. **San Antonio de Sinelu.**—Cruzate (1685) as quoted by Davis, Span. Conq. N. Mex., 337, 1869 ("supposed to be the same"). **San Antonio Senecu.**—Ward in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1867, 213, 1868. **Seneca.**—Morse, Hist. Am., map, 1796. **Seneca.**—Calhoun (1849) in Cal. Mess. and Corresp., 215, 1850. **Senecú.**—Rivera, Diario, leg. 684, 1736. **Sinecu.**—Bartlett, Pers. Narr., I, 149, 1854. **Sinieú.**—Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 259, Apr. 1882 (Sinecú, or).

Senedo. According to Peyton (Hist. Augusta Co., 6, 1882), a tribe formerly on the N. fork of Shenandoah r., Va., and exterminated by the Southern Indians in 1732. The statement is of doubtful authenticity. (J. M.)

Senega. The "*Seneca* snakeroot" (*Polygala senega*), from which the Indians, and after them the whites, prepared a remedy for snake bites, etc.; from *Seneca*, the name of one of the Five Nations of the Iroquois. The *siniga* of Cherokee is probably the same word. (A. F. C.)

Senestun (*Se-nĕz'-tŭn*). A band or village of the Chastacosta on Rogue r., Oreg.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 234, 1890. 000

Senijextee. A Salish tribe formerly residing on both sides of Columbia r. from Kettle falls to the Canadian boundary; they also occupied the valley of Kettle & Kootenay r. from its mouth to the first falls, and the region of the Arrow lakes, Brit. Col. In 1909 those in the United States numbered 342, on the Colville res., Wash. 101 161

Lake Indians.—Parker, Journal, 298, 1840. **Savages of the Lake.**—De Smet, Letters, 37, 1843. **Sen-i-jex-tee.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 22, 1870. **Sinatchegga.**—Ross, Fur Hunters, II, 172, 190, 1855. **Sinuitkiatux.**—Wilson in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., 292, 1866. **S-na-a-chikst.**—Dawson in Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. 1891, sec. II, 6, 1892.

Senikave. A Kaviagmiut Eskimo village on the mainland opposite Sledge id., Alaska.—11th Census, Alaska, 162, 1893. 000

Senizes (Span., probably referring either to *ceniza*, 'ashes,' or to *cenizo*, the white goose-foot, a plant). A former tribe in N. E. Mexico, probably Coahuiltecan, which was drawn from Nuevo Leon and in 1698 gathered into mission San Antonio Galindo Moctezuma, N. of Monclova.

Cenizes.—Revillagigedo, Carta, MS., quoted by Bancroft, Nat. Races, I, 611, 1886.

Senkti (*Senxt*). A Bellacoola village near the mouth of Bellacoola r., Brit. Col., "about 1 m. above Nuxa'lk·l."

Senqti.—Boas in 7th Rep. N. W. Tribes Can., 3, 1891. **Senxt.**—Boas in Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 49, 1900. **Saihtlimih.**—Tolmie and Dawson, Vocabs. Brit. Col., 122B, 1884 (perhaps refers to Snû't'ele, another town; *mih*='people of').

Sennenes. A Costanoan division or village in California.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 331, 1897.

Senobe. See *Sannup.*

Sentethltun (*Sĕn-thĕl-tŭn*). A former village of the Tututni on the S. side of Rogue r., Oreg. Schumacher (Bull. Geol. Surv., 31, 1877) placed it at the mouth of Rogue r., making its inhabitants a part of the Tshemetunne.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 236, 1890.

Sepascoot. A former band called Munsee, but probably a part of the Wappinger, on the E. bank of Hudson r., at Rhinebeck, Westchester co., N. Y.—Schoolcraft in Proc. N. Y. Hist. Soc., II, 103, 1844.

Sepawi. A pueblo formerly occupied by the Tewa in the valley of El Rito cr., on the heights above the Ojo Caliente of Joseph, and 5 m. from the Mexican settlement of El Rito, N. N. Mex. Bandelier (Arch. Inst. Papers, III, 61, 1890; IV, 51 et seq., 1892) regards its ruin as the largest in New Mexico.

Se-pá-ui.—Bandelier, op. cit., IV, 17, 1892. **Se-pá-ue.**—Ibid., 51. **Sepawi.**—Hewett in Bull. 32, B. A. E., 40, 1906.

Sepawn. See *Supawn.*

Seping. The Painted Eagle clan of the Tewa pueblo of San Juan, N. Mex.

Sepin-tdin.—Hodge in Am. Anthr., IX, 350, 1896 (*tdoa*='people').

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Kalispel

more numerous, but the following are the chief ones of which there is definite information: Ahantchuyuk or Pudding River, Atfalati or Tualati, Calapooya, Chelamela, Chepenafa, Lakmiut, Santiam, Yamel, and Yonkalla.

The following are presumed to be Kalapooian tribes or bands, but have not been fully identified: Chemapho, Chemeketas, Chillychandize, Laptambif, Leeshteloeh, Peeyon, Shehees, Shookany, and Winnefelly. See *Calapooya*. (L. F.)

> Calapooya.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 565, 629, 1882. > Chinseka.—Keane in Stanford, Compend., Cent. and So. Am., app., 474, 1878 (includes Calapooyas and Yamkally). =Kalapooiah.—Scouler in Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 225, 1841 (includes Kalapooiah and Yamkallie; thinks the Umpqua and Cathlascon languages are related); Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 599, 617, 1859 (follows Scouler). =Kalapooian.—Powell in 7th Rep. B. A. E., 81, 1891. =Kalapuya.—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 217, 564, 1846 (of Willamet valley above falls); Gallatin in Trans. Am. Ethnol. Soc., II, pt. 1, c, 17, 77, 1848; Berghaus (1851), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1852; Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 402, 1853; Latham in Trans. Philol. Soc. Lond., 73, 1856; Buschmann, Spuren der aztek. Sprache, 617, 1859; Latham, Opuscula, 340, 1860; Gatschet in Mag. Am. Hist., 167, 1877; Gatschet in Beach, Ind. Miscel., 442, 1877. >Yamkally.—Bancroft, Nat. Races, III, 565, 630, 1882 (bears a certain relationship to Calapooya).

Kalashiauu (*Ka-la'-ci-au-u*). The Raccoon clan of the Chua (Snake) phratry of the Hopi.—Stephen in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 38, 1891.

Kalawashuk (*Ka-la-wa'-cŭk*). One of the Chumashan villages connected with the former Santa Inez mission, Santa Barbara co., Cal.—Henshaw, Santa Inez MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1884.

Kalawatset. A geographical group of tribes of different families in w. Oregon, embracing particularly the Coos, Kuitsh, and Siuslaw.

Kala-Walset.—Mannypenny in H. R. Ex. Doc. 37, 34th Cong., 3d sess., 9, 1857. Kalawatset.—Milhau, MS. vocab. Coast Inds., B. A. E. Kalawatshet.—Gibbs, MS., B.A.E. Kiliwatsai.—Framboise, quoted by Gairdner (1835) in Jour. Geog. Soc. Lond., XI, 255, 1841. Kiliwátshat.—Hale, Ethnol. and Philol., 221, 1846. Killawat.—Drake, Bk. Inds., viii, 1848. Killewatsis.—Armstrong, Oreg., 116, 1857. Killiwashat.—Latham (1853) in Proc. Philol. Soc. Lond., VI, 82, 1854. Killiwatshat.—Hamilton quoted by Gibbs, MS., B. A. E. K'qlo-qwoc'ŭnaš.—Dorsey, MS. Chasta Costa vocab., B. A. E., 1884 (Chastacosta name). Kal-la-wat-esta.—Drew in H. R. Ex. Doc. 98, 34th Cong., 1st sess., 127, 1856.

Kalbauvane. A former Delaware (?) village on the headwaters of the w. branch of Susquehanna r., Pa.—Pouchot map (1758) in N. Y. Doc. Col. Hist., X, 694, 1858.

Kalbasht ('where the water rolls'). A former Alsea village on the s. side of Alsea r., Oreg.

Kăl'-bŭst'.—Dorsey in Jour. Am. Folk-lore, III, 230, 1890.

Kalekhta. A former Aleut village on Unalaska, Aleutian isls., Alaska, containing 14 persons about 1825.

Kalechtinskoi.—Elliott, Cond. Aff. Alaska, 225, 1875. Kalaktak.—Coxe, Russian Discov., 167, 1787. Kalechtinskaja.—Holmberg, Ethnog. Skizz., map, 1855. Kalekhtinskoe.—Veniaminoff, Zapiski, II, 202, 1840.

Kalelk (*Ka'-lelk*). A former Modoc settlement on the N. shore of Tule or Rhett lake, S. W. Oregon.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. 1, XXXII, 1890.

Kali ('fishermen'). A Knaiakhotana clan living on Cook inlet, Alaska.—Richardson, Arct. Exped., I, 407, 1851.

Kalignak. A Nushagagmiut village on a tributary of Nushagak r., Alaska; pop. 91 in 1880.—Petroff, Rep. on Alaska, 47, 1880.

Kaliko. A Yuit Eskimo village on the Siberian coast N. of Iskagan bay.—Krause in Deutsche Geog. Blätt., V, 80, map, 1882.

Kalindaruk (*kalin* 'ocean', *ta* 'at', *ruk* 'houses.'—Kroeber). A village near the mouth of Salinas r., Cal. The name has been used, whether or not with justification, to designate the group of Indians inhabiting the villages on lower Pajaro r., and between it and the Salinas, near the coast. Indians from this area were taken both to San Carlos and to San Juan Bautista missions. Among the villages attributed to this region are Alcoz, Animpayamo, Kapanai, Kulul, Lukaiasta, Mustak, Nutnur, Paisin, Poitokwis, Tiubta, and Ymunakam.

Calendaruc.—Engelhardt, Franciscans in Cal., 398, 1897. Kalindaruk.—A. L. Kroeber, inf'n, 1906 (proper form). Kathlendaruc.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Nov. 25, 1860. Katlendarukas.—Ibid., Apr. 20, 1860.

Kalispel (popularly known as Pend d'Oreilles, 'ear drops'). A Salish tribe around the lake and along the river of the same name in the extreme N. part of Idaho and N. E. Washington. Gibbs divided them into the Kalispelms or Pend d'Oreilles of the Lower Lake and the Slka-tkml-schi or Pend d'Oreilles of the Upper Lake, and according to Dr Dart the former numbered 520 in 1851, the latter 480 (Pac. R. R. Rep. I, 415, 1855). McVickar (Hist. Exped. Lewis and Clark, II, 386, note, 1842) made three divisions: Upper Pend d'Oreilles, Lower Pend d'Oreilles, and Micksucksealton. Lewis and Clark estimated their number at 1,600 in 30 lodges in 1805. In 1905 there were 640 Upper Pend d'Oreilles and 197 Kalispel under the Flathead agency, Mont., and 98 Kalispel under the Colville agency, Wash.

The subdivisions, being seldom referred to, are disregarded in the synonymy.

Ash-min-de-ow-may.—Anon. Crow MS. vocab., B. A. E. (Crow name). Ah-min'-o-shu'-ma.—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol., 402, 1862 ('the tribe that uses canoes': Crow name). Calapelisa.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 686, 1857. Calespelia.—Lane (1849) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, 31st Cong., 1st sess., 170, 1850. Calespeli.—Johnson and Winter, Rocky Mts., 34, 1846. Calespin.—Lane (1849) in Sen. Ex. Doc. 52, op. cit., 170. Calispella.—Keane in Stanford, Compend., 504, 1878. Celespelia.—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 701, 1857. Celespelis.—H. R. Ex. Doc. 102, 43d Cong., 1st sess., I, 1874. Cespepellar.—Drake, Bk. Inds., VII, 1848. Cespellar.—Lewis and Clark Exped., II, 475, 1814. Coes-pel-lar's Nation.—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 119, 1905. Ear Rings.—De Smet, Letters, 61, 1843. Flathead Kootanie.—Tolmie and Dawson,

1: Hodge, E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Spokane

000 the Spirit Lake captive of 1857, was rescued by Grayfoot and Sounding Heavens, sons of Spirit Walker. (D. E.)

Spitotha. One of the 5 original divisions or bands of the Shawnee (W. H. Shawnee in Gulf States Hist. Mag., I, 415, 1903). Evidently distinct from Kispokotha, but probably the same as Mequachake, q. v.

101 **Spokan.** A name applied to several small bodies of Salish on and near Spokane r., E. Wash. According to Gibbs the name was originally employed by the Skitswish to designate a band at the forks of the river, called also Smahoomenaish. By the whites it was extended to cover several nearly allied divisions, which Gibbs enumerates as follows: Sin-slikhoo-ish, Sintootoolish, Sma-hoo-men-a-ish (Spokenish), Skai-achil-t'nish, Skechei-a-mouse, Schu-el-stish, Sin-poilschne, Sin-shee-lish. The last two were claimed by the Okinagan also. All of them are now held to be separate divisions and not bands of one tribe. The population was estimated by Lewis and Clark in 1805 at 600 in 30 houses, and by Gibbs in 1853 at 450. In 1908 there were 301 "Lower Spokan" and 238 "Upper Spokan" under Colville agency, Wash., and 95 Spokan on Cœur d'Alène res., Idaho; total, 634. In 1909 the entire number of Spokan in Washington was 509, while those in Idaho numbered 104.

[161] **Flat Heads.**—Dart in Ind. Aff. Rep., 216, 1851 (so called because their heads were left in the natural state. (See *Flatheads.*) **Lar-li-e-lo.**—Lewis and Clark Exped., I, map, 1814. **Lartiela.**—Ibid., II, 475, 1814. **Lar-ti-e-to's Nation.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 119, 1905. **Ne-esm-ap-se-lox.**—Suckley in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 300, 1855. **Sélst qxástfilai.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name for the Lower Spokan at Little Spokane Falls; = 'people with bad heads'). **Sar-lis-la.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 417, 1855 (the Lar-ti-e-lo of Lewis and Clark). **Sin-se-gus-mes-ah.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 23, 1870 (applied here to the Upper Spokan). **Sin-ha-ma-mish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 418, 1855. **Sin-hu.**—Morgan, Consang. and Affin., 290, 1871 ('people wearing red paint on their cheeks': own name). **Sinhumanish.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 632, 1853. **Sinkumas.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855 (Kutenai name). **Sinkumana.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Pend d'Oreille [Kalispel] name). **Skamey-aum-acha.**—Ross, Adventures, 289, 1849 (Kutenai name). **Sma-hoo-men-a-ish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855 (= Spokan proper). **Sqxémina.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Okinagan name for Upper Spokan). **Spegana.**—Meek in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 30th Cong., 1st sess., 10, 1848. **Spokaine.**—McVickar, Exped. Lewis and Clark, II, 286, note, 1842 (probably used for Spokan proper). **Spokan.**—Parker, Journal, 292, 1840. **Spokane.**—Ibid., 292. **Spo-kahmish.**—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 429, 1854. **Spokehnish.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 414, 1855. **Spokein.**—Parker, op. cit., 285. **Spokens.**—Robertson, Oregon, 129, 1846. **Spo-kihnish.**—Stevens in Ind. Aff. Rep., 428, 1854. **Spokiesish.**—Winans, ibid., 22, 1870. **Spokines.**—Johnson and Winter, Rocky Mts., 34, 1846. **Spokemish.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 732, 1896. **Spuks'n.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Klamath and Modoc name). **Tsakaitsetlina.**—Domenech, Deserts, I, 444, 1860. **Tsakaititlin.**—Hale in U. S. Expl. Exped., VI, 208, 569, 1846. **Upper Spokanes.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 23, 1870 (applies to Spokan proper). **Sinqumuse.**—De Smet, Oregon Miss., 108, 1847.

Spookew. A Chumashan village formerly on the beach N. of San Buenaventura mission, Ventura co., Cal.—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, May 4, 1860. 000

Spools. Small prehistoric objects somewhat resembling spools, the purpose of which is unknown. They are nearly cylindrical, with incurved sides, perforated lengthwise at the center, and are made in most cases of sandstone, a few specimens being of baked clay. Their length varies from 1 to 2½ in. and their diameter rarely exceeds 2 in. The surface is always covered with incised lines arranged in what is apparently intended for a definite order or design, but no two are alike. They are not numerous, and, with the exception of a few from Ross co., Ohio, all are from counties bordering the Ohio r. between the Big Sandy and the Miami. Consult Fowke, Archæol. Hist. Ohio, 1902; Moorehead, Prehist. Implts., 1900; Squier and Davis, Ancient Monuments, 1848; Thruston, Antiq. of Tenn., 1897. (G. F.)

SPOOL-SHAPED STONES, OHIO (FOWKE)

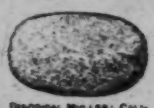
Spoon de Kaury. See *Dekaury, Choukeka.*

Spoons and Ladles. Utensils for carrying liquid food or water to the mouth or from one vessel to another were found among all tribes of the United States. They were made of a wide variety of materials, as stone, shell, bone, horn, antler, ivory, wood, gourd, bark, basketry, and pottery were employed. In size they exceeded European utensils of this class. Beverley (Hist. Va., 154, 1722) thus refers to them: "The spoons which they eat with, do generally hold half a pint; and they laugh at the English for using small ones, which they must be forced to carry so often to their mouths, that their arms are in danger of being tired, before their Belly."

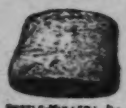
The animals supplying the most materials for spoons, dippers, and ladles were the mountain sheep and mountain goat. All the tribes living in the habitat of these animals utilized their horns for this purpose, and the manufactured products were distributed widely in trade among neighboring tribes. Specimens have been gathered among the Pueblos, Havasupai, Ute, Cheyenne, and Sioux, the Salishan and northern Algonquian tribes, and the N. W. Coast and Athapascan tribes. Among the southern Rocky Mountain Indians these utensils were rude, but the northern tribes made them works of art, softening the horn and bending and shaping it over forms by means of heat.

1: Hodge E-5 1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Methow

000 discoidal and cylindrical pestle. Many of these hand-stones serve equally well for rubbing, rolling, and pounding. See *Mortars, Mullers, Notched plates, Pestles.*



DISCOIDAL MULLER; CALIFORNIA (1-6)



PESTLE-MULLER; ILLINOIS (1-4)

Consult Cushing in Millstone, IX, X, 1884–1885; Fewkes (1) in 17th Rep. B. A. E., 1898, (2) 22d Rep. B. A. E., 1903; Mindeleff in 8th Rep. B. A. E., 1891; James Stevenson in 2d Rep. B. A. E., 1883; M. C. Stevenson in 23d Rep. B. A. E., 1904. (W. H. H.)

Metate ruin. A prehistoric pueblo ruin in the Petrified Forest, across the wash from the "petrified bridge," near the Navaho-Apache co. boundary, Arizona; locally so called on account of the numerous stone milling troughs, or metates, set on edge in circular or linear form and scattered over the surface. The builders of the pueblo are unknown. The pottery, gray-brown and black in color, is coarse in texture and decorated with rude incision and by indented coiling.—Hough in Rep. Nat. Mus. 1901, 318, 1903.

Metates. A former Opata pueblo at the E. base of the Sierra de Teras, about 12 m. W. of Baseraca, E. Sonora, Mexico. Possibly identical with Teras, Guepacomatzi, or Toapara, which pueblos are mentioned in early documents as being in that vicinity.—Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Papers, IV, 524 et seq., 1892.

Metea (prob. for *Metawā*, 'he sulks.'—W. J.). A Potawatomi chief, distinguished in his tribe as a warrior and an orator. When the Potawatomi were subsidized by the British at the beginning of the War of 1812 he was one of the leaders of the party that massacred the families of the garrison and citizens of Chicago as they were retreating to Detroit. He led the band that harassed the troops who marched in the fall of 1812 to the relief of Ft Wayne and was shot in the arm by Gen. W. H. Harrison. At a council held at Chicago in 1821 he impressed the whites by his eloquence and reasoning powers, and also when the treaty of the Wabash was concluded in 1826. He advocated the education of Indian youth and sent several from his tribe to the Choctaw academy in Kentucky. He died in a drunken debauch at Ft Wayne, in 1827, after having conducted difficult negotiations with dignity and skill in a conference with commissioners of the Government.—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, 59–64, 1858. See *Muskwawasepeotan.*

Meteahka. A Mandan band. 000
Hich Village.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 158, 1877. **Ne-to-ah'-ka.**—Ibid.

Metewumsuck ('place of black earth'). A former Nipmuc (?) settlement on Quinebaug r., near Sturbridge, Mass.—Roger Williams (1643) quoted by Tooker, Algonquian Series, VIII, 33, 1901.

Methow (*Met'-how*). A Salishan tribe of E. Washington, formerly living about Methow r. and Chelan lake, now chiefly gathered on the Colville res. Their number is not officially reported. 101 161
Battle-le-mule-emanch.—Ross, Adventures, 290, 1847. **Lahtaha.**—Van Valkenburgh in Ind. Aff. Rep., 235, 1865 (perhaps a misprint for Methows). **Meat-who.**—Ross, op. cit. **Meahans.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 734, 1896. **Met-cow-we.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, IV, 321, 1905. **Metcowwee.**—Lewis and Clark, Exped., II, 252, 1814. **Metcowwee.**—Ibid., II, 318, 1817. **Methan.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 258, 1877. **Methews.**—H. R. Doc. 102, 43d Cong., 1st sess., 1, 1874. **Methoma.**—Shanks, et al. (1873), ibid., 4. **Methow.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 302, 1877. **Mitsai.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., pl. LXXXVIII, 1896. **Mitheulsa.**—Winans in Ind. Aff. Rep., 23, 1870. 101

Methy. The burbot (*Lota maculosa*), the *loche* of the Canadian French, a fish common in the waters of N. W. Canada. The word is taken from the name of this fish in the Wood Cree dialect of Algonquian, the Cree proper term being *mihyey*, according to Lacombe. L. Methy in Athabasca is named from this fish; also a lake in Labrador. 000 (A. F. C.)

Meti. A former rancheria of gentile (probably Diegueño) Indians near San Diego, S. Cal.—Ortega (1775) quoted by Bancroft, Hist. Cal., I, 253, 1884.

Métis ('mixed,' from French *métis*, a derivative of Latin *miscere*, 'to mix'), or *metif*. A term used by the French-speaking population of the N. W. to designate persons of mixed white and Indian blood. Among the Spanish-speaking population of the S. W. the word *mestizo*, of the same derivation, is used, but is applied more especially to those of half-white and half-Indian blood. The term *mustee*, a corruption of *mestizo*, was formerly in use in the Gulf states. In the W. the term "half-breed" is loosely applied to all persons of mixed white and Indian blood, without regard to the proportion of each. See *Mixed-bloods.* (J. M.)

Maitifs.—Brevel *fide* Sibley (1805) in Am. State Papers, Ind. Aff., I, 730, 1832. **Mestigos.**—Williams, Vt., I, 494, 1809 (misprint). **Mestizo.**—Correct Spanish form; feminine *mestiza*. **Métis.**—Correct French form. **Mustees.**—Report of 1741 in Carroll, Hist. Coll. S. C., II, 358, 1836. **Mustees.**—Bermuda Royal Gazette, July 13, 1875, *fide* Jour. Anthrop. Inst., V, 401, 1876 (used in Bermuda for descendants of Indian slaves brought from the U. S.). **Wissakodewinini.**—Baraga, Otchipwe-Eng. Dict., 421, 1880 (Chippewa name: 'half-burnt wood man'; from *wissakode*, 'burnt trees', referring to their mixed light and dark complexion; pl. *Wissakodewininiwag*. He gives *aishkodewisid* as the literal word for 'half-breed').

Metlakatla. A Tsimshian town 15 m. S. of Port Simpson, Brit. Col. Anciently

1: Hodge E-5 (no date)1907, 1910 Southeast Salish
Wenatchi

000 guage in any native American language, excepting for a few words of recent introduction which have had no effect whatever on the general structure or vocabulary.

Consult Catlin, N. Am. Inds., for Mandan theory; Bowen, Am. Discovered by the Welsh, 1876; Burder, Welsh Inds., 1797; Durrett in Filson Club Pub., no. 23, 1908; Lewis in Trans. Oneida Hist. Soc., 1894; Mooney, Growth of a Myth, in Am. Anthr., Oct. 1891, and numerous authorities noted in Winsor, Narr. Crit. Hist. Am., I, notes 109–111, 1889.

The early stories of a tribe of "White Indians" (q. v.), or "White, Bearded Indians," somewhere in the unknown interior, refer sometimes to this mythic Welsh tribe, but more often appear to arise from misinterpreted Indian accounts of other distant European colonies or visitations, or of some tribe of complexion lighter than usual. See *Lost Ten Tribes of Israel, Popular Fallacies.* (J. M.)

Madawgwya.—Bowen, Am. Discov. by the Welsh, 98, 1876 (also Madogian and Madogiaint; so called by various authors). **Madoeian Inds.**—Ibid. 62 (term used with reference to the Indians of Prince Madoc). **Madogians.**—Janson, Stranger in Am., 270, 1807. **Madogiant.**—Bowen, op. cit., 92. **Maxcodens.**—Ker quoted by Drake, Bk. Inds., bk. 1, 38, 1848. **Welsh.**—Drake, ibid., xii. **Welsh Bearded Indians.**—Bowen, op. cit., 129. **Welsh Indians.**—Croghan (1759) in Rupp, West. Pa., 146, 1846 (misprint).

Welunungsi (*We-lun-ŭng-si*, 'little turtle'). A subclan of the Delawares.—Morgan, Anc. Soc., 172, 1877.

Welwashkeni (*Welwashkē'ni*, 'place of the large spring'). A former Modoc settlement on the s. e. side of Tule lake, at Miller's farm, N. E. Cal.—Gatschet in Cont. N. A. Ethnol., II, pt. I, XXXII, 1890.

Wenamese. See *Winamac.*

101 **Wenatchi** (Yakima: *winātshi*, 'river issuing from a canyon,' referring to Wenatchee r.). A Salish division, probably a band of the Pisquows, formerly on Wenatchee r., a tributary of the Columbia in Washington. In 1850 there were said to have been 50 on Yakima res., but 66 [161] were enumerated in the Report on Indian Affairs for 1910 as under the Colville agency. It is uncertain whether these bodies belonged to one original band.

Lower Chehalis.—Common name. **Wanoelchis.**—Ford in Ind. Aff. Rep. 1857, 341, 1858. **Waratsha.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 219, 1861. **Waratka.**—Ibid., 1864, 499, 1865. **Waratkas.**—Ibid. 1863, 512, 1864. **Wenatcha.**—Lansdale, ibid., 1859, 412, 1860. **Wenatchi.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 704, 1901. **Wenatchapam.**—U. S. Stat. at Large, XII, 951. **Wenatchapan.**—Ind. Aff. Rep. 1856, 266, 1857. **Wenatchepum.**—Ibid., 110, 1874. **Winā'tshipām.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 736, 1896 (given as a synonym of Pisquows). **Wynoochee.**—Gibbs in Pac. R. R. Rep., I, 428, 1855. **Wy-noot-che.**—Ross in Ind. Aff. Rep., 18, 1870.

000 **Wendigo.** See *Windigo.*

Wendjimadub ('whence he sits'; that is, supposing he was sitting in one spot, he moves from it and sits in another). A Chippewa chief and orator, with a strain of French blood, born at La Pointe, Wis., about 1838. He married a Mississippi Chippewa, and since 1868 has lived at White Earth, where he is at the head of a band of about 40. Wendjimadub is noted for his independence. When, about 1878, a half-breed trader induced all the other chiefs to join him in opposing a worthy Indian agent, Lewis Stowe, in order that an agent might be appointed who would further his schemes, Wendjimadub was the only one who had the courage to stand up openly in the council before prominent Americans, and take the agent's part, declaring his innocence and showing why the warfare was waged against him. Although uneducated, Wendjimadub is by far the best speaker among the Chippewa. He served in a Minnesota regiment throughout the Civil War. He farms to some extent, but is in sufficiently affluent circumstances to live without working. He has been converted to Christianity. (J. A. G.)

Wenimesset (*wenomisit*, 'at the grapevine.'—Gerard). A Nipmuc village in 1676, at the present New Braintree, Worcester co., Mass.

Wenimisset.—Rowlandson quoted by Drake, Trag. Wild., 23, 1841. **Wenimisset.**—Kinnicutt, Ind. Names Worcester Co., 56, 1905. **Winiminsett.**—Ibid.

Wenona. A small snake (*Charina bottæ*) found in California and Mexico. From *winona* (q. v.) in the Santee Sioux language, signifying 'first-born child' [if a daughter]. The word is also a place name. (A. F. C.)

Wenrohronon (*Awĕn'ro'ron'non*, probably from a combination of the noun *awĕn'rā*, the Huron form of the common Iroquoian vocable denoting 'scum,' 'moss,' 'lather,' with the verb stem *-o'*, 'to float,' 'to be immersed or contained in liquid or in the earth,' 'to be in solution,' 'to be contained in,' with the tribal appellative suffix *-ronon*. *Awĕn'ro'* (*ouenro* in the Jesuit Relations), the base of the term, signifies, as a geographic name, 'where scum floats on the water'; hence *Awenrohronon* means 'the people or tribe of the place of floating scum.' The suggested meaning of the name would seem to indicate that the Wenrohronon may have lived in the vicinity of the famous oil spring of the town of Cuba, Allegany co., N. Y., described as a filthy, stagnant pool, about 20 ft in diameter, without an outlet. A yellowish-brown oil collects on its surface, and this was the source of the famous "Seneca oil," formerly a popular local remedy for various ailments. The spring was so highly regarded by the Seneca that they always reserved it in their land-sale treaties). One of the tribes which, according to the Jesuit Relation for 1639, had been associated with the Neutral Nation and which had

VILLAGES

Following is a list of villages (xwi'i'lxᵘ) as obtained from John Tom, Bob Covington and William Burke. A few of these sites were occupied as late as 1879 but since that time most of the old villages have been abandoned. Despite this, most of the information is first hand. 101 166 173 361

At the time of John Tom's boyhood (1840-50) shifts of population had not yet become necessary as the result of white intrusions. Even when Covington and Burke lived on the Columbia many of the old villages remained. The list is fairly complete for all settlements of more than two houses. Many of these small groups existed and for each there was a definite place name and group name, but the less important ones have been forgotten at this date. A few of the villages of the snəqaie'tkᵘ and of the Colville, neighbors of the Sanpoil, are recorded; these are the ones remembered by my informants. The population estimates were given by John Tom unless otherwise noted. The reliability of the estimates varies from one village to another; regarding some he was quite certain, about others he was dubious.

The villages of each group are given in geographical sequence, beginning with the village furthest down the Columbia and proceeding upriver.

NESPELEM VILLAGES

1. nəkukt'ci'ptn ("big basin"?), home of the snəkukt'ci'ptnuxᵘ, located at the site of the present Condon's Ferry on the north side of the river. This was a summer settlement only; no winter houses were ever built here since fuel was scarce in the vicinity.[7] This location was occupied throughout the summer, not during the fishing season only. It served as a base from which trips across the river and back into the mountains were made. The summer tule houses began to appear early in May and were not torn down until near the end of August. 361 221

This was not a true Nespelem village since much of the population was made up of members of the snəqaie'tkᵘ group usually residing during the winter at ka·γta·' (24). Others, from as far as Okanogan, occasionally came here for the summer when the fishing was especially good. The Nespelem and Sanpoil members of the village were drawn from the various upriver settlements as far as npui·'luxᵘ (15). Despite this diversity of population those who gathered there were known by a common group name during their sojourn. 221 361 177

The number of people living here during the summer varied from 100 to 150. [161]

2. nspi·'lam (Nespelem), ("prairie," "desert country"), home of the snspi·'luxᵘ. This village was located on the lower Nespelem river; it extended from the falls to the mouth of the river, a distance of about three-quarters 361

[7] This was the explanation given by Covington. It should be noted, however, that other sites along the river where fuel was quite as difficult of access were occupied throughout the winter.

101 linguistic branch may again be analyzed into six known functional units: the Okanagon proper, the Sinkaietk, the Lakes (Sinajextee), the Colville, the Nespelem and the Sanpoil. I shall refer to these units, as determined by native sentiment, as tribes.

101 With this terminology in mind and in order to prevent future confusion of geo-
619 graphical groupings, it seems advisable to call the Indians south of Tonasket, Washington, Sinkaietk, an anglicized form of their own name. They declare complete independence, deny that there was ever an historical affiliation of a political nature with the Okanagon proper in the past, and designate themselves by a different name, sinEqâle´tkû, "people of the water that does not freeze."

101 Comparison of the culture traits of the Okanagon of British Columbia and the so-call-
171 ed Okanagon of the United States strengthens the necessity for recognizing them as two separate tribes. There is as much dissimilarity between Sinkaietk and Northern Okanagon culture as there is between Sinkaietk and Sanpoil or Sinkaietk and Colville. Even within the Sinkaietk, there are local variations in culture from band to band.

101 The misnomenclature was effected apparently with the coming of the whites. All Indians living in the environs of the Okanogan River were called Okanagon Indians. Prior to this period the river had two names; by the Indians, it was called nûqaIê´tkû ("water that does not freeze") from its mouth to Tonasket, and wEkanaqa´in from there to its headwaters. Nowhere in the early literature have I found a reference to the nûqaIê´tkû river. The history of the adoption of the name of Okanogan for the whole river, I do not know.

TERRITORY AND POPULATION

131 The Sinkaietk, whose number has probably never much exceeded three hundred since the fur traders came into this country, formerly occupied the entire territory from about six miles east of Condon's Ferry on the Columbia River, down that river to the mouth of the Okanogan River and up the Okanogan River to Tonasket.

161 "The population of this section was probably at its highest about the year 1780.
164 ... About 1782-3 the whole region was swept by the great smallpox epidemic which had

161 started on the Missouri a year earlier and extended from Lake Superior to the Pacific
164 and northward to Great Slave Lake.... From all accounts it destroyed from one-third to one-half of the Indians within its area....

"The beginning of regular trade with ocean vessels at the mouth of the Columbia in 1788 marked the introduction of sexual diseases from sailors and traders which soon poisoned the blood of practically all the Indians west of the Cascades...."[1]

In 1846, the interior Plateau suffered from another smallpox epidemic. In 1847, numbers died with the measles, contracted from contact with the whites. In 1852-3, another destructive smallpox epidemic starting in the Makah tribe on the coast, swept across the state of Washington and into Idaho. Thus, the population of the Sinkaietk, as well as that of all other interior tribes,
161 was greatly decimated.[2] The following is a table of estimated populations of the Okanagon in the United States, obtained from old sources.

Mooney[2]	Okinagan	1780	1,000
Wilkes[3]	Okinakane	1841	300
Warre and Vavasour[3]	Okinakane	1849	300
Dart[3]	Okinakane	1851	250
Gibbs[3]	Pisquouse and Okinakanes	1853	550
Ross[4]	Okanagans	1870	340
Mooney[5]	Okinagan	1907	348

101 Now a few remaining families are found on government allotments scattered in the vicinity of the Okanogan River on the Colville reservation in eastern Washington.

173 These people believe that they have always lived in their present habitat. They have no migration tales concerning themselves, and no memory of a former close relationship to the Okanagon proper, such as is recorded by Teit.

174 "It seems that there had been a gradual extension of the Okanagon northward and northeastward during the last two centuries. The original home of the tribe is said to have been the Okanagon River in Washington (according to some, near Okanagon Falls)."[5]

EXTRA-TRIBAL RELATIONS

619 A very close relationship is felt to the other Okanagon speaking groups in the
574 area; the Nespelem, the Sanpoil, the Colville and the Northern Okanagon. Berry and hunting

2 Mooney, Aboriginal Population, 13, 14, 16.
3 Gibbs, Report on the Indian Tribes, 417-18.

5 Teit, Salishan Tribes, 213.

4 [illegible] 74 (A), category 116. -- Analysis

p. 74 (A)

4: Teit E-3 (1900-1910) 1928 Southeast Salish
Columbia
Wenatchi

twenty individuals, who speak the Thompson language or a dialect nearly the same (they also speak Columbia), who live somewhere in the country to the north, not far from Columbia River, and within twenty-five miles of a place called Prairo (? possibly Pateros). Some Thompson claim that the last-named people are probably descendants of a band of Indians from .nkai'a, near Lytton, who left their country as the result of a quarrel, and finally located near the Columbia about a hundred and fifty or more years ago, and therefore are not connected with any Dalles tribe.[28] 621 131 197 167 173

POPULATION

Owing to lack of information on the number of Columbia Salish and Wenatchi bands and their locations, the early dates at which the tribes were decimated by disease and were pushed out of their southern territory, and the absorption of portions of the tribes by the Yakima and others, it is difficult to collect sufficient data to give any fair estimate of their numbers when at their greatest strength. The Columbia and Wenatchi themselves, as well as the Sanpoil and others, agree that both tribes were one time very numerous. They claim that through disease and wars they are now mere remants of what was once the largest of tribes. In the early part of the last century several hundred Indians made their headquarters around Priest's Rapids alone, and during the salmon-fishing season this number was further augmented to a total of five hundred or more. There are said to have been many such populous place along the river. The chief cause of decrease, at least, in later times, appears to have been small-pox and other epidemics, which have visited them all (or in part, at least) four times, carrying off, it is said, thousands. The first epidemic occurred about 1800, and caused very many deaths.[29] The second one came about 1825, and likewise swept away great numbers. It is also said to have been small-pox. A third one came a little later, with like fatal results. This may have been the pestilence or fever reported to have been brought to the Columbia by a ship, and which spread among the Columbia River tribes, killing many thousands, and depopulating whole villages, about 1830-32. A fourth great epidemic reached the tribe over sixty years ago. This may have been the measles, which killed so many Spokane. It is said to have been introduced by immigrants around 1847. The Indians believe they have also suffered through epidemics before and since those dates, but to a much less extent, and not in every place or band. Considering traditional accounts, and the extent and nature of the country of these tribes in comparison with populations of other tribes in similar country and along salmon-streams, it may be safe to conjecture that the total population of the Columbia group at one time was at 161 131 [164]

[28] See Thompson tradition of the migration of Nkai'a people.

[29] Probably the small-pox, which, according to the Flathead, came from the Crow Indians.

4: Teit E-3 (1900-1910) 1928 southeast Salish
Columbia
Wenatchi

least about ten thousand.[26a] It is also hard to give the exact population of these tribes at the present day, as a number of the Methow, Chelan, and Wenatchi are not on reservations. It appears that all or part of these people were included in the Yakima treaty of 1855; but most of them refused to recognize the treaty as binding on them, because it was made without their consent, and thus very few of them went on the Yakima Reservation. Nominally I believe they are now under the jurisdiction of the Colville agency; but it seems that very few, if any, of the people from the west side of the Columbia, are on the Colville Reservation. In the *Report of the United States Commissioner of Indian affairs for 1905*, 279 Columbia and 93 Wenatchi are included in the Colville agency. The Columbia are the Moses-Columbia band, who have allotments in the south half of the Colville Reservation; but it is not clear whether the Wenatchi enumerated are on the reserve or are those of the tribe who have homesteads and allotments near their old homes. As I have not visited the Methow, Chelan, and Wenatchi countries, I cannot state anything regarding the number of Indians remaining there. A few families of Indians still make their headquarters around Ellensburg.

MIGRATIONS AND MOVEMENTS OF TRIBES

I obtained no traditions of real migrations of the Columbia Salish, except that of the NekeTEmē'ux tribe, already referred to, but, as said before, they were not recognized as Columbia. What information I gathered, however, shows that considerable movements and migrations of southern tribes took place, resulting in a gradual pushing-back and absorbing of Columbia and Wenatchi bands in the south, and the occupation of all the southern parts of their tribal territories by Shahaptian and Waiilatpuan tribes. These movements may be indicated as follows:

1. An invasion by Shahaptian people, later called Yakima, who appear to have passed through the region of The Dalles, or further east, and gone into the mountains north of Columbia River, whence they gradually moved into the central Yakima valley, and spread up and down that stream.

2. At a later date, a movement of Yakima, or closely related people (either a fraction of the settled Yakima or a part of the former horde), along the north side of the Columbia to near the mouth of the Snake, where they began to occupy both sides of the river north to the White Bluffs, while part of them seem to have proceeded east, occupying the lower Snake and the Palouse, these people later becoming known as Palous.[27]

3. About the same time as the latter movement, or a little later, a second invasion of the same kind of people took place from the country south of the Columbia, following the same route as the first. Most of them also

[26a] See, however, the estimates made by James Mooney, *The Aboriginal Population of America North of Mexico* (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 80 [1928] No. 7, p. 16). His estimate of 2,200 seems to me too low.—Franz Boas.

[27] Some Columbia refer to the migration as having come down the Yakima from the middle Yakima to the mouth.

5: Teit E-5 (1904-09) 1930 Southeast Salish
Coeur d'Alene

101
621

DIVISIONS, BANDS, VILLAGES.—The grouping of the Coeur d'Alêne into divisions and bands is fairly clear. To judge from the number of chiefs and by information obtained from various individuals, the bands were grouped into three, possibly four, units corresponding to divisions of the tribe. These were—

1. Coeur d'Alêne Lake and Spokane River (possibly Spokane River may have been a separate unit).
2. Coeur d'Alêne River.
3. San Joe (or St. Joseph) River.

It seems that the foot of Coeur d'Alêne Lake, where the head chief lived, was the headquarters of the tribe; but this is not quite sure. Some informants, however, consider it the old, traditional seat. I obtained the following list of villages, which were the permanent wintering places of the tribe immediately before the time when they became regular buffalo hunters, or at least before they were first decimated by smallpox. Some camps are said to have had few lodges (perhaps three or four families), and others had many. The largest camps are credited with a winter population of about 300. The population of the various camps fluctuated a little in different winters. The number of camps belonging to each band is not quite certain. In most cases the band lived in a single camp, forming a single village community; but in some cases it had besides the main camp one or two small outlying ones, as among the Thompson Indians and other tribes of this region.

101
161
164
621

Villages of St. Joe River division

103
361

	Location
1. *sti'q^{w}lakscen* (?)	Near the mouth of St. Joe River, on the river, or near by on the lake.
2. *tcêti'ctacscen*	Probably on the lake, near the last named, on the north or east side, not far from the mouth of the river.
3. *stotsEtâ'wes*	On St. Joe River, at the place now called Fish Trap by the whites.
4. *tcaf'owa'calqs*	On St. Joe River a little above the preceding.
5. *nicâ'mitsen* ("confluence")	At the confluence of the St. Joe and St. Maries Rivers.
6. *ta'x.olks* (?)	On upper Hangman's River, at a spring near the foot of the hill just south of De Smet.

101
621

There were no permanent villages or winter camps on St. Maries (or St. Mary's) River, none at *tca'tkolat* (Chatcolet of the whites), and none at *nlpo'sentsen* (Tekoa of the whites). These places were all summer camps. The Indians had a large fish trap near Tekoa long ago.

5: Teit E-5 (1904-09) 1930 Southeast Salish
Coeur d'Alene

Coeur d'Alêne River Division

	Location
1. *tcla'tcalx*ʷ	On Coeur d'Alêne Lake, close to the mouth of Coeur d'Alêne River.
2. *gwa'lit* (probably "black pines").	Near the lake and close to Harrison.
3. *alqwa'rlt*	At Harrison.
4. *na'atsza'xstEm*	On Coeur d'Alêne River a little above the preceding
5. *nêst'a'qwast*	At Black Lake, at a tributary river and lake here.
6. *goqole'têlps* ("black pines," *Pinus contorta*).	A little above No. 5.
7. *sma'qEqEn*	At Medimont.
8. *hinsâ'lut*	On Coeur d'Alêne River, a little above No. 7
9. *aEncâ'lEmânts*	A little above No. 8.
10. *nalstqâ'lxwEn*	A little above No. 9.
11. *sk'wat'o'*	At old mission.

A band of Indians also made their headquarters near Wardner.

Coeur d'Alêne Lake and Spokane River Division

	Location
1. *nt'a'q'En*	Hayden Lake, north of Coeur d'Alêne Lake
2. *tcêlâ'tcElicEmEn*	Halfway down Coeur d'Alêne Lake, on the east side.
3. *ntc'xmqa'lnqua* (probably "head").	At Coeur d'Alêne City.
4. *smElele'na*	Near No. 3, on the same side.
5. *tp'ô'xnê'lpEm*	Very near No. 4, on the same side.
6. *ncâ'xEpi*	A little below No. 4.
7. *stcalkwe'i*	A little below No. 6
8. *q'âmi'len* ("throat," "gorge").	At Post Falls.
9. *hinsoq'e'lpEns*	About 1 mile above the Spokane bridge.
10. *ne'Ewa'calqs*	A little below No. 9.
11. *ntsetsakwolsa'ko* (?)	On Tamarack Creek, toward the mountains.
12. *neszwa'xwe*	On the river, a little below the last two.
13. *nesli'xum*	A little below No. 12.
14. *tcanokwâ'kEn* (?)	A little below No. 13.
15. *mu'lc* (probably means "cottonwood").	At Green Acres.
16. *tcatenwa'xelpEm*	A short distance below Green Acres, and about 20 miles above Spokane City.

No. 16 was the last village of the Coeur d'Alêne on Spokane River. A few miles below was the boundary between the Coeur d'Alêne and the Spokane. The latter, however, did not reach much above Spokane Falls (or City).

POPULATION.—The Coeur d'Alêne claim to have been very numerous before the first appearance of smallpox among them; but they have no definite idea of their numbers, which they place at from 2,000 to 5,000. Judging from the number of their winter camps or villages,

5: Teit E-5 (1904-09) 1930 Southeast Salish
Coeur d'Alene

161 the population may have been between 3,000 and 4,000. Smallpox
164 twice attacked the tribe—first, it is said, about 1831 or 1832; and again about 1850. Toll was taken of every camp, and some camps were almost completely wiped out. The report of the United States I dian Department for 1905 gives the number of Coeur d'Alêne as 494, all on the Coeur d'Alêne Reservation. There were also 91 Upper and Middle Spokan with them on the reserve.

166 MIGRATIONS.—There is no record of any migrations. According to tradition, the tribe has always been in its recent habitat.

177 INTERCOURSE AND INTERMARRIAGE.—Intercourse was chiefly with the Spokan, and to a less extent with the Pend d'Oreilles and Nez Percé. The Coeur d'Alêne claim that long ago they seldom intermarried with other tribes, and what little intermarriage occurred was with Spokan, Pend d'Oreilles, and Nez Percé. They say the first intermarriage with Kalispel was not before 1840. After the tribe began to make annual journeys to the Flathead country for buffalo hunting intermarriage became more frequent with Pend d'Oreilles, and some took place also with Flathead and Kalispel. In later times there were a few intermarriages with Colville, Sanpoil, and Palous, but none at any time with Columbia, Wallawalla, Cayuse, Shoshoni (excepting slave marriages), Kutenai, and other tribes. The introduction of the horse facilitated intermarriage with Salish tribes to the west, north, and east. Since the tribe has been on their reservation intercourse has been almost entirely with the Spokan. Intermarriage with whites was never very common, and none occurred
[144] with Negroes and Chinese. There are probably fewer mixed-bloods among the Coeur d'Alêne than among the surrounding tribes. Long ago there were a few slave women in the tribe, chiefly Shoshoni from the south; but it is not likely that much foreign blood has been introduced from this source.

141 MENTAL AND PHYSICAL TRAITS.—The Coeur d'Alêne differ some-
157 what in appearance from the surrounding tribes. They are of fair
577 stature, the men probably averaging about 169 centimeters, few being very tall or very short. They appear to be more heavily built than the Spokan and Okanagon, and to have rather large heads and heavy faces. In disposition they seem to be more serious and reserved than some of the neighboring tribes. They pay much attention to religious practices, and have been considered since early times as a tribe possessing a rather high standard of morals.

II. MANUFACTURES

324 WORK IN STONE.—Stone of many kinds, intended for tools, was cut
412 with quartz crystals. Arrow smoothers, generally made of sandstone or other coarse-grained stone, were also cut with crystals. Sandstone was used for grinding and sharpening bone, antler, and

6: Teit E-3 (1904-09)1930 Southeast Salish
Southern Okanogan; Sanpoil;
Colville; Lakes

seven or eight miles east of Nelson. They sometimes had a berrying camp here. 101 361

I collected a few place names from the Lake division, which are given below.

1. *Ti'k*-i* ("lake" or "large lake").	Arrow Lakes.
2. *Ntapl'*-tk** ("straight or smooth water").	Columbia River below the Arrow Lakes.
3. *Szonz'tk** ("swift, rapid, or rough water").	Columbia River below Marcus.
4. *Nia'lltszi'tk** ("*ia'lltszi*[41] or *ie'lltszi* water," "water of the *stallt* people [?]").	Kootenai River below Kootenai Lake.
5. *Niea'kulausi'ks** ("portage or carrying place for canoes").[42]	Bonnington Falls and neighboring parts of Kootenai River.
6. *Skalasi'ulk**[43]	Kootenai River above Kootenai Lake, especially the part in Idaho next to the Kalispel tribe, between Bonner Ferry and Jennings; but the term is also extended to include the Upper Kootenai River in general.
7. *Skoka'n*	General name for the Slocah River and Slocan Lake district. Probably from the name of a locality within the district.
8. *Nkoli'latk**	Lower Pend d'Oreilles River (from the name of a place at the mouth).
9. *Stlaqa'tk** or *Stlszai'tk**	Spokane Falls, and in a general sense also Spokane River. Some Okanagon claim that this is the name of Pend d'Oreilles River, or a river east of the Spokan.

POPULATION.—According to the Indians, the population of the tribes long ago was at least about four times greater than it is at the present day. Probably the Lake tribe alone must have numbered 2,000 or more. A conservative estimate of their 20 village communities in British Columbia, allowing an average of 50 persons to each, would give 1,000; but this is probably a very low estimate, as some winter camps are credited with a population of from 100 to 200 people. The villages in Washington are said to have been larger than those farther north, although fewer in number. The lower part of the tribe, although occupying a small area in comparison with the tribal territory in British Columbia, is said to have numbered as many people as the whole 20 villages in British Columbia. This would give the numbers of the tribe as at least 2,000. According to the Indians, the Colville tribe numbered more than the Lake, and may be safely estimated at, say, 2,500. This tribe is said to have had 1610

[41] Compare Lake name for the Lower Kutenai, p. 362, said to be so named because the water came from the Lower Kutenai country.

[42] The Lake portaged canoes and goods at this place, the river being unnavigable.

[43] Compare *al'ulks*, etc. (name for "water" in some Salish languages), and place names in *skal*, *skoiez* (see No. 19, p. 230), etc.; Calispel Lake, name of Kalispel tribe, and interpretations of *skal al'ulk* as "water above" (from *skal* "above or at top," or from a word for "young canoes").

6: Teit E-3 (1904-09)1930 Southeast Salish
Southern Okanogan; Sanpoil;
Colville; Lakes

161 the densest population. The Okanagon are said to have been a large tribe, probably outnumbering the Colville. Their population may have been from 2,500 to 3,000. The Sanpoil were the smallest tribe of the four, and may have numbered about 1,500. This would give an estimated population of from 8,500 to 9,000 for the Okanagon group; but probably their real number at one time was greater, possibly 10,000 or more. The late population of the tribes, taken from the returns of the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs for 1903 and from the American Report of the Department of the Interior (Indian Affairs), 1905, was as follows:

Okanagon:			
Upper Nicola or Spahamin band	192		
Okanagon or Nkamaplix band	239		
Penticton band	147		
Osoyoos or Nkamip band	65		
Similkameen, Lower and Upper bands (Chuchuwayha, Ashnola, and Shennosquankin)	181		
Total under Okanagon and Kamloops Agencies, British Columbia		824	
Okinagan (north half)	548		
Okinagan (south half)	144		
Total on Colville Reservation, Washington		692	
Total of Okanagon tribe			1,516
Sanpoil:			
Sanpoil		350	
Nespelim		41	
Total Sanpoil on Colville Reservation, Washington			391
Colville on the Colville Reservation, Washington			330
Lake on the Colville Reservation, Washington		305	
Arrow Lake band under the Kutenai Agency, British Columbia (on a small reserve near Burton City)		26	
Mouth of Kootenai band, etc. (not on reserves)		11	
			342
Total population of the Okanagon group [44]			2,579

According to all accounts, the decrease in the population of these tribes has been much greater, and began at an earlier date, than among
164 the Shuswap and Thompson. About 1800 the Colville and Lake
161 were decimated by smallpox, which reached the Sanpoil, but spared the Okanagon. About 1832 all the tribes were decimated by an epidemic, probably smallpox. The Okanagon suffered almost as severely as the others. It appears that the Shuswap and Thompson

[44] It seems that there are a few Okanagon, and possibly also Colville, not on reservations, who are not included in the Canadian and American Indian returns. The 11 people at the mouth of the Kootenai, here enumerated, are not included in the Canadian report. I counted 11 people living here in 1903 and 1909, the remnants of the old band of this place. Since then I hear that some of them have died, and others, owing to nonrecognition of their rights by the Canadian Government and to recent pressure of white settlement at this point, have followed the example of other members of their band (previous to 1903), and have gone to the United States, where they have been granted land on the Colville Reservation. See for later statistics, p.213.

6: Teit E-3 (1904-09)1930 Southeast Salish
Southern Okanogan; Sanpoil;
Colville; Lakes

escaped all the epidemics until 1857 and 1862. The Indians ascribe the great decrease in their numbers to these epidemics and, to a less extent, to other diseases brought in by the whites at a later date. 164 161●

MIGRATIONS AND MOVEMENTS OF TRIBES.[45]—It seems that there has been a gradual extension of the Okanagon northward and northwestward during the last two centuries. The original home of the tribe is said to have been the Okanagon River in Washington (according to some, near Okanagon Falls).[46] Long ago the Okanagon Lake country was chiefly a hunting ground for the tribe. Deer, elk, and sheep were abundant. Caribou were plentiful in the hills to the east, and a few moose and possibly antelope were to be had. Bear and most kinds of fur-bearing animals were also plentiful. Fish could be procured in the lake all the year round. The main winter villages were located farther to the south. 166 174 361

It seems that about 1750 the Shuswap controlled the country right to the head of Okanagon Lake, where they met the Okanagon. They also hunted in the country east of Okanagon Lake south to a point due east of Penticton, including a large part of the headwaters of Kettle River. They crossed the Gold Range to near the Arrow Lakes, claiming the country as far east as the head of Caribou Lake and the middle of Fire Valley, where they met the Lake tribe. In the country west of the Lake they hunted on a strip of the higher grounds from Stump Lake and the head of Salmon River, extending almost as far south as Penticton, across the heads of all the streams falling into Okanagon Lake and Similkameen River, including Chapperon and Douglas Lakes.[47] They had no permanent villages in this region, but lived near Kamloops Lake, on South Thompson River, and on Salmon Arm.

The Thompson hunted south and west of this region, as far as the upper and middle Similkameen, and beyond to the south.

The Okanagon had some villages along Okanagon Lake, but it seems that the tribe used only the country contiguous to the lake on both sides, and did not range back more than a few miles. They had no foothold in the Nicola, and none in the Similkameen except below Keremeous. The people who lived at the head of Okanagon Lake were of Okanagon and Shuswap descent, with slight Thompson and *Stuwi'ɣ* admixture. The Nicola-Similkameen country west and south of the Shuswap hunting grounds was at this time still held by *Stuwi'ɣ*, who, later on, became strongly mixed with Thompson. They were the permanent inhabitants of the Nicola-Similkameen

[45] In regard to this subject consult James H. Teit, The Middle Columbia Salish, edited by Franz Boas, University of Washington Publication in Anthropology, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 83-128; and maps by Franz Boas, territorial distribution of Salish Tribes, accompanying 41st Ann. Rept. Bur. Amer. Ethn.

[46] See p. 199; also Genealogy of the Douglas Lake Chiefs, p. 265; and Dawson, Shuswap People of British Columbia, p. 5. The early fur traders claimed that the original home of the Okanagon was in Washington.

[47] See Genealogy of Douglas Lake Chiefs, pp. 265 et seq.

7:Teit E-5 (1904-1909) 1930 NR19 Southeast Salish NR19
Kalispel
Spokan

361 619 131 Spokan occupied the whole Hangmans Creek country, extending south along the borders of the Coeur d'Alêne. It seems that they did not go west of Cheney. There were several bands of these divisions but I did not obtain their names and locations. A band called *Sntsuwé'stsɛne* lived at the head of the Little Spokane River.

162 POPULATION.—Informants agree that a long time ago the people of all the Flathead tribes were very numerous, but it is impossible to obtain any definite estimate of what the population was in early times. The oldest estimates I obtained were based on the number of lodges in winter camps about 1850. Most of these vary so much that they are of little value. This may be due partly to the fact that the number of people dwelling at certain points varied in different winters. Thus the number of lodges of the Kalispel in the winter camp or village at the outlet of Pend d'Oreille Lake is stated to have been not over 8 some winters, and in other winters as many as 15, while occasionally there were only 2 or 3, or even none at all. Likewise, at a place on Spokane River there were often 6 lodges, but some winters there were as many as 12, and occasionally 1 or 2 or none [177] at all. At a time before horses were in general use the number of lodges to the winter camp probably did not fluctuate so much, so that many places had nearly the same number of inhabitants every winter, thus corresponding to conditions found formerly among the Coeur d'Alêne and other tribes. Of the Spokan, the upper division is said to have been the most numerous. The Lower Spokan were not so many; while the Middle Spokan were always a small body, numbering only a few hundred. A story is told relating the reason for their small numbers.[42] The whole Spokan tribe is said to have numbered more people than the Coeur d'Alêne, immediately prior to the advent of the fur traders; the Kalispel about the same as the Spokan; and the Pend 162 d'Oreilles more than either. The Flathead numbered less than the 171 Pend d'Oreilles, but it is said that they were much reduced by wars. Some say that tradition relates they were at one time the most populous and important tribe of the Flathead group, being considered the head tribe of the group. The *Sɛmtē'use* and the Salish-*Tunā'ɣe* were • 161 said to be less in numbers than the Pend d'Oreilles. It thus seems 162 possible that the total population of the Flathead tribes some time +171 after the introduction of the horse, or before the beginning of the wars with the Blackfoot, may have been in the neighborhood of 15,000.[43] The Lewis and Clark estimates[44] around 1805–06, of 600 for the Spokan, 1,600 for the Kalispel and Pend d'Oreilles, and 600 for the Flat-

[42] Folk-Tales of Salishan and Sahaptin Tribes. Memoirs American Folk-lore Society, vol. XI, p. 122.

[43] Ross stated that about 1860, and perhaps later, the traders estimated the Spokan, Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreilles each to have numbered about 1,000. The Flathead were considered to have numbered a little less, making perhaps a total of about 3,300 to 3,800 for the four tribes. The Kutenai on both sides of the line were thought to number less than 2,000; and the Nez Percé, from 3,000 to 3,500.

[44] See Bull. 30, Bur. Amer. Ethn.

7:Teit E-5 (1904-1909) 1930 NR19 Southeast Salish NR19
Kalispel
Spokan

head, are probably much too low for the time. The present-day population of the tribes, as given by the United States Department of Indian Affairs, is— 161 162 171*

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Flathead (Flathead Reservation, Mont.)	557	615	623	590	598	.....
Pend d'Oreilles (Flathead Reservation, Mont.)	640	627	633	670	665	.....
Kalispel (Flathead Reservation, Mont.)	197	199	202	192	182	.....
Kalispel (Colville Agency, Wash.)	[1] 98	98	98	98	96	95
Spokan (Flathead Reservation, Mont.) [2]	135	133	135	144	138	.....
Spokan (Colville Agency, Wash.):						
Upper and Middle	177	191	238	573	509	504
Lower	277	252	301			
Spokan (Coeur d'Alêne Reservation, Idaho)	91	91	95	93	104	96
Okanagon (Colville Agency, Wash.):						
Northern half	548	527	348	557	475	538
Southern half	144					
Coeur d'Alêne (Coeur d'Alêne Reservation, Idaho)	494	496	506	492	533	537
Total [3]	3,358	3,229	3,179	3,409	3,300	.....

[1] It is not clear whether this refers to Kalispel actually on the Colville Reserve or to the nontreaty band of Chief Marcellin living at their old home on Pend Oreille River. If these are not meant, the number of Marcellin's band should be added (about 100). It is said that a number of Chewelah Kalispel have allotments near Chewelah, and it is not clear whether they are included in the Kalispel under the Colville Agency.

[2] According to Michel Revais, the Spokan on the Flathead Reserve are nearly all Upper Spokan. There are a few Middle or Hangman's Spokan.

[3] The single figures and totals show that the census is approximate.

The chief reasons assigned for the great decrease in the population of the tribes are epidemics and wars. Almost the whole Salish-*Tunā'ze* and the greater part of the *Sxmtē'use* are said to have been killed off in wars. The survivors were nearly all swept off by smallpox about 1800. The Flathead are said to have been reduced to nearly half at the same time. The disease is said to have come from the Crow, passed through the Flathead to the *Sxmtē'use*, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kalispel, and on to the Spokan and Colville, eventually dying out among the Salish tribes of the Columbia River. The Shahaptian tribes are said to have escaped or to have been only slightly affected. The Pend d'Oreilles, Kalispel, Spokan, Colville, and Columbia all suffered severely; but the disease is said to have been worst among the Spokan, whole bands of whom were wiped out. Michel Revais told me the following regarding this epidemic: "Smallpox came, it is said, from the Crow. This was in the wintertime about 100 years ago. The people were in their winter camps. My grandmother was a little girl at the time, and living at *Ntsuwē'* (little 165 731 171+ [727] 165 731 173